News

THE RAIN IN THE SPOUT. Th' cabin's still thar by Sycamore Crick Th' deares' spot on th' yearth, But th' roof's fell in, 'n' the latchs 'N silence is roun' th' herth; Yit many a night neaf 'at roof I've laid When on'y a leetle chap.
'N heerd th' rain in th' old eave-spot Goin': Drop, drip, drop, Drip, droppity, drap.

Oh, how I loved th' drizzily nights
(Though th' drizzily days was bes',
For I couldn't plow er hoe in the fiel'),
When I climed to roos' 'n to res', Up thar with th' shingles clus to my head Through which th' rain 'ud slip. But what was that to the ole eave-spout Goin': Drap, drippity, drap, Drop, drappity, drip?

"N'en when I growed to a great big box 'N fell inter love hed firs',
'N got yanked out by a rival o' mine, 'N my heart was thumpin' to burs', I thort I never 'nd sleep agin, 'N'spected all night to flop, My grief caved in when the ole eave-spout Went: Drippity, drap, drip, Drop, drippity, drop.

'N arter I merried 'n tuck th' place, 'N got to signin' notes Which I thort receipts fur li'tenin' rods, I'd clime up into th' garret than 'N lis' to th' thunder's clap,
'N fergit it all when th' ole eave-spou Went: Drippity, droppity, drip, Drappity, drippity, drap.

I'm bal'headed now ez a threadbar' coat 'N a citizen o' th' town, I sole th' farm fer sake o' th' gals, But when I come to lay down I'd like to dream o' that cabin roof *N sink asleep with th' ole eave-spout Goin': Drop, drip, drap, Drap, drip, drop.

—A. W. Bellow, in Time.

THE WAY OF LIFE.

Various Causes Contributing to Premature Dissolution.

The Bible speaks of three score years and ten as the age to which man may reasonably look forward. It seems as if, at least, seventy equable, contented and happy yearsfull of such comfort and gratification as the members of each class in the community have severally a right to expect-should and might be within the reach of every man and an. In some countries, however, we find this to be much more nearly the case than with us, says the Boston Herald. Amercans, as a rule, live too fast to live long.

Every person is originally endowed with
about so large a stock of vitality out of
which to fashion his life. It amounts to nothing more nor less than the simplest of problems in arithmetic to show that if he draws upon this stock twice as heavily as he should, the duration of his existence will only be one-half of what it was originally intended to be. Indeed, the matter stands much worse than this; his life is likely to be at any moment suddenly cut off short long before reaching even the half. A steamengine may use up its fuel in two weeks or one, according to the rate at which it is driven; if it is sufficiently overworked the result may be a general "smash," or such an injury as will necessitate a long and "stopping for repairs," if, indeed, it ly seem ready to recognize the bounds esby nature, but when we have reached them, in our greed and ambition, be summon our will, and, as the expression runs, "live upon our nerve," congratulating display of the displa

rogressive in her ideas to manufacture utions expressly for the American de force, click, something snaps, and years, perhaps for life. hat are the causes of sudden death—as

my when only the so-called natural accita are considered. Death on the instant result from apoplexy, or bursting of neurism within the chest or abdomen; may be caused by the bursting of an ab-ess within the chest. Great mental aven joy—sometimes kills instantly through total paralysis of the chief nerve centers. Cases of sudden death from hemorrhages of the lungs are on record, but they are few number. Diseases of the heart render

the most frequent causes. Something may be said descriptive of sometring may be said descriptive of shees accidents and diseases which will interest the general reader. A correct understanding of them might possibly render us less liable to them. Apoplexy, or, as it is especimes called, brain-stroke, is usually due to the rupture of a blood-vessel within the brain. Instant death is not the common the common and the common the common that the common the common that the comm result of this injury, and yet, as already the victim of a severe attack passes into a condition of stipper, called coma, in which he lies for hours, or even days, and then ties or slowly recovers. There are many influenced which are capable of giving rise to this accident, which in a general way we may attribute to one of two causes : namely, may attribute to one of two causes: namely, reliber the walls of the blood-vessel in question are weakened by degenerative changes, and so rupture easily, or they are while relich subjected to an annual and too rest a pressure from a rush of blood into the pressure from a rush of the rails of the blood vessels degenerate with increased the age of sixty, we should asturally assume that the table of a possible of the system in the system of the system in the system of the system in the system of are under sudden increase of bloodpaturally assume that the bursting of its walls. But in one younger, who had enjoyed fairly good health, we should expect to find that the direct cause of the rupture was too great a blood-pressure. We may retard degeneration, although we can not block the whoels of time. Some men at ainety are far less liable to apoplexy then others of fifty. In a great degree the liability is a question of general health. Hence the fear of apoplexy should lead us o endeavor to keep strong and well. As ences which are likely to induce sudden and creat rush of blood to the head, such as inwe grow old we should avoid those influspeaking or in a fit of anger—violent mus-cular effort, gluttony and drunkenness, etc. While one dines at popular cafes he has but to look about him and he is quite sure to see abits indulged provocative of apoplexy. A amiliar sight is the man about sixty years and whose highest pleasure is in tickling his polate. He is over-weight by fully fifty ounds; his face is red and shiring; he is it to bureting, and looks as though every important button on his clothing was threathed. One on a warm day gives such a time as weide a berth as he would a cookering the is altogether too hot to sit near. He commences his dinner with an appetizer on meat and other to harty " foods, all of which are washed the with one at least, and generally two. amiliar aight is the man about sixty years

bottles of lager beer. As he eats and drinks with one hand, he fans himself vigorously with the other, all the time growing redder and redder, and, finally, when he hoists himself out of his chair, his face takes a purplish hue in consequence of even that slight effort. He is like a violin when in tone; every part of his system is keyed up, ness of the neck, with considerable embon- the outlook for a vast break in the Repubroint, and what is known as full habit. lican column is remarkably promising.—
These characteristics do not mean that there San Francisco Examiner. is a decided tendency to apoplexy, and yet a

man so formed ought to live much differ ently than he who is "lank and lean." An aneurism is a tumor formed by the dilation of an artery, as the result of the bursting of its inner and middle coats. It is more liable to occur in persons in whom degenerative changes in the arteries are taking place. It may be directly caused by great mental excitement, violent exertion, lifting, etc., or local injury. The larger the artery in which the aneurism forms the more serious it is. If within the chest or abdomen, there is little chance of recovery.

The progress of aneurism is slow; death is sudden in a proportion of cases from rupture. Large abscesses in the chest have been known to burst and cause immediate suffocation. Such accidents are rare, and so, also, as we have already said, is sudden death from hemorrhage of the lungs. In those cases death, doubtless, is also caused by suffocation. Strong impressions on the mind will ever reflect their influence on the vital functions, and strengthen or prostrate their energies. "Joy seldom kills," it is true, and yet if the subject be of a delicate and sensitive constitution, and more especially if he labors under any complaint of the heart, the consequences on the nervous system of sudden and immediate joy will always be attended with hazard. Many instances of fatal effects from that passion are recorded, and the assertion has been made by some able writers on mental hygiene that sudden joy is even more hazardous to life than sudden grief. When extravagant joy follows unexpectedly terror or grief, the danger from the shock to the nervous system is heightened. That fact has been illustrated by the sudden death of criminals who have been pardoned at the point of execution. That terror, grief

and anger are sometimes instantly fatal-

at once paralyzing the nervous system and

stopping the action of the heart-are well

known, for the instances have been many

In disease of the heart these powerful

emotions are potent agencies of evil. If death does not occur from a sudden, intense shock, the organ is enfeebled by every such experience.
In all forms of heart disease death is liable to take place suddenly, and in a large proportion of cases the evil comes after violent over-exertion. "Heart trouble" may exist in a person for a long time—even years-without its presence being suspected. Such a one enjoying comparatively good health, and not being conscious of the need of unusual care, is quite sure, sooner or later, to make some violent effort-"run to catch the train or the like"-and "life's thread is snapped." Rupture of the heart sometimes takes place when that organ has suffered from what is known as fatty degeneration, and its walls have been weakened thereby. Such an action rarely occurs in

"Is it a quick death, a painless death?" is a question which is frequently asked of physicians. We believe that in the majoraty of cases where death comes on the instant-as by a stroke of lightning-it is painless. As has been said, pain is the product of time. To experience pain the impression producing it must be transmitted from the injured part of the living body to the conscious center, must be received at the conscious center, and be recognized by the mind as a reception; the last act being in truth the conscious act. In the majority of deaths from natural accidents there is not sufficient time for the accomplishment of these progressive steps by first and last fact inflicted upon the stricken organism, the destruction is so mighty, the sense of it is not revealed.

MATERNAL ANXIETY.

How a Boston Doctor Relieved a Fash-ionable Woman of a Great Care. Arlo Bates, in one of his gossipy letters to the Providence Journal, writes: There dwells in a semi-genteel quarter a widov who is worth a quarter of a million; and whose family consists of a pet dog, herself and a small son, the importance of the three coming in about this order; in any case the boy comes last. * * * About a month ago the pet, who was at the seashore with his mistress, was taken ill. Mrs. Blank sent for her physician, who was staying in Boston, to come down to Mount Desert to see the deg. He refused to leave his hu-man patients for a brute one, and so, although she was very angry, she was forced to come to Boston with the invalid, because, as she explained to an acquaintance, she could not run the risk of exposing Filomel to the chance of being treated by a doctor Arrived in town the dog improved, but the widow's child, who had been brought along, began to sicken. The doctor ordered the boy out of town, and as the widow was too anxious about her spaniel to leave it, the son was confided to the care of his nurse, who took him to the seashore, at a place not so far removed from Boston as to The child, neglected by the nurse, who fell into a violent flirtation with the head waiter of the hotel where they were staying, grew worse. One afternoon the doctor took the train down to see the child, and found the poor little fellowill in bed, and left wholly alone, while the nurse was out walking with her friend, the head waiter. termination, took the invalid in a carriage and drove across the country half a dozen miles to the cottage of his sister, into whose returned to town and told the mother of

The method by which Messrs. Hautefeuille

what he had done, she said, effusively:

"Oh, doctor, you have taken such a load

from my mind. Now I know Georgie is safe and I can give all my mind to poor

and Perry have succeeded in producing very beautiful crystals of emerald has been described to the French Academy of Sciences. Silica, alumina and glucina (with traces of oxide of chromium) were fused with acid molybdate of lithia, a temperature of from 600 to 700 degrees being maintained for fifteen days. Crystals about one twentyfifth of an inch in diameter, with the mineralogical and physical characteristics of

the natural emerald, were obtained. Knocked Him Out.

pastor sometime since sought financia help for an important charity. Among those whom he asked to give something was a lady who unfortunately bore a vinegary face. She declined to give money, but promised to "lend her countenance" to the sause. He retired in dismay.

A Sample Kentucky Snake Story. A resident of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, n passing through a tobacco field several days ago, happened to run across two nakes, one a copperhead and the other chikcen snake, rapped around each other in a deadly embrace, and fighting with all the strength and venom they possessed. Taking a long stick he carried them to an open field, where they con-tinued to battle until the copperhead was killed. Sliming over, the chicken snake proceeded to swallow it whole, after which it was allowed to escape. The chicken snake was seven feet long, and the copperhead five.

The drift in Maine is all in the Democratic direction. It must be remembered that all the Democrats need to do is to hold rent as that in Maine would give them New York, New Jersey. Connecticut and Inag is sure to break if the unus diana by largely increased majorities, nal happens. Let such a man, soon after | would overcome the slight Republican pludinner, become violently enraged or shocked rality in Michigan and would make Rhode dinner, become violently enraged or snocked by some unexpected calamity, and the chances are an attack of apoplexy is the consequence. Too much importance has, it is true, been attributed to the so-called apoplexy is true, been attributed to the so-called apoplex constitution, consisting of short-

ONLY AFTER THE SPOILS.

R. TALMAGE'S OPINION OF WHAT POLITICAL PARTIES WANT.

fairfield

High Tariff, Low Tariff or No Tariff at All-Offices Are What They Want-The Clergyman's Sermon on Clouds.

Rev Dr. Talmage preached on Sunday in the Brooklyn Tabenacle to a largely increased congregation. His sermon the first time since he returned from his vacation Dr. Talmage introduced a little of politics. His text was from Psalm ci., 3: "Who maketh the clouds his chariot."

"We go into raptures," he said, "over flowers in the soil, but have little or no appreciation of the 'morning glories' sunrise, or the dahlias in the clouds at sunset. We are in ecstasies over a gobelin tapestry or a bridal veil of rare but see not at all, or see without emotion, the bridal veils of mist that cover the and through immensities, and across infinitudes, higher, higher unto face of the Catskills, or the swaying up- the gates, the shining gates! Lift up holstery around the couch of the dying your heads, ye everlasting gates, for Him day, or the snowbanks of vapor piled up | who maketh the clouds His chariot, and in the heavens.

"My text bids us lift our chin three or four inches and open the two telescopes, which under the for head are put on swivel easily turned upward, and see that the clouds are not merely uninteresting signs of wet or dry weather, but that they are embroidered canopies of shade, that they are the conservatories of the sky, that they are thrones of pomp, they are paintings in water color, that they are the angels of the mist, that they are great cathedrals of light with broad aisles for angelic feet to walk through and bow at alters of amber and alabaster, that they are the mothers of the dew, that they are ladders for ascending and descending glories, Cotopaxis of belching flame, Niagaras of color, that they are the masterpieces of the Lord God Almighty. When I read my text it suggests to me that the clouds are the Creator's equipage, and their whirling masses are the wheels, and the tongue of the cloud is the pole of the celestrial vehicle, and the winds are the harnessed steeds, and God is the royal occupant and driver 'who maketh the clouds His

chariot.' Having pictured in language of burning eloquence the beauties of nature, of the clouds and the beauteous appearance tiqued: "A chariot made out of evening cloud! Have you hung over the caffrail he can force him to sell his cotton as on the ocean and seen this cloudy vehicle roll over the pavements of a calm sum- For the farmer to refuse to buy bagging for the night, and yet had no aspiration of praise and homage? Oh, what a rich God we have that He can put on one evening sky pictures that excel Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgement' and Ghirlandjo's 'Adoration of the Magi,' and whole galleries of Madonnas, and for only an hour, and then throw them away, and the next evening put on the same sky, something that excels all that the Raphaels and the Titans and the Rembrandts and the Corregios and the Leonado da Vincis ever executed, and then draw a curtain of mist over them never again to be exhibited! How rich God must be to have a new chariot of clouds every eve-

"But the Bible tells us that our King also has a black chariot. 'Clouds and darkness,' we were told, 'are round about him.' That chariot is cloven out of night, and that night is trouble. at Sedan, at Gettysburg, as Tel-ei-Kebir, at Bunker Hill, were only the rumblings Aye, it is the chariot of storm-cloud armed with thunderbolts, and neither man nor angel nor devil, nor earth nor heaven, can resist Him. On those boulevards of blue this chariot never turns Basibeck fell dead, and the Roman Em- bination in the future. pire was prostrated, and Atlantis, a whole continent that once connected Europe with America, sank clear out of sight so that the longest anchor of ocean steamer can not touch the top of its highest mountains. The throne of the Cmars was less than a pebble under the right wheel of this chariot, and the Austrian despotism less than a snowflake under the left wheel. And over destroyed worlds on worlds that chariot has rolled

without a jar or jolt. "This black chariot of war cloud rolled up to the northeast of Europe in 1812, and 400,000 men marched to take Moscow, but that chariot of clouds rolled back, and only 25,000 out of the 400,000 troops lived to return. No great snow storm like that had ever before or has ever since visited Russia. Aye, the chariot of the Lord is irresistible. There is only one thing that can halt or turn any of His chariots, and that is prayer. Again and again it has stopped it, wheeled it around, and the chariot of black clouds under that sanctified human breath has blossomed into such brightness and color that men and angels

had to veil their faces from its lustre. "On that pillow of consolation I put down my head to sleep at night. On the solid foundation I build when I see this nation in political paroxysm every four years, not because they care two cents about whether it is high tariff or low tariff or no tariff at all, but only whether the Democrats or the Republicans shall have the salaried offices. Yea, when European nations are holding their breath, wondering whether Russia or Germany will launch a war that will in-carnadine a continent, I fall back on the faith that my Father drives. Yes, I cast this as an anchor, and plant this as a column of strength, and lift this as a telescope, and build this as a fortress, and propose without any perturbation to launch upon an unknown future triumphant in the fact that my Father drives. Yes, He drives very near. I know that many of the clouds that you see in summer are far off, the bases of ome of them five miles above the earth.

23,000 feet, still saw clouds above him. "But there are clouds which touch the earth and discharge their rain, and. though the clouds out of which God's chariot is made may sometimes be far

High on the highest peaks of the Andes

travelers have seen clouds far higher

than where they were standing. Gay

Lussac, after he had risen in a balloon

away, often they are close by, and they touch our shoulders, and they touch our homes, and they touch us all over. * * *

to the time when, at the end of the world the chariot of God would again be seen. "By that time," he said, "how changed this world will be! Its deserts all flowers its rocks all mossed and lichened, its poorhouses all palaces, its sorrows all joys, its sins all virtues, and in the same pasture-field lion and calf, and on the same perch hawk and dove. Now the chariots of clouds strike the earth, filling was on the "Chariots of God," and for all the valleys, and covering all the mountain sides, and halting in all the cemetries and graveyards and over the waters deep where the dead sleep in coral sarcophagus. A loud blast of the resurrection trumpet is given and the bodies of the dead rise and join the spirits from which they have long been separated. Then Christ our King, rising in the center chariot of cloud, with His that bloom on the wall of the sky at scarred hands waves the signal, and the chariots wheel and come into line for glorious ascent. Drive on! Drive up! Chariots of cloud ahead of the King, chariots of cloud on either side of the fabric, or a snowbank of exquisite curve, King, chariots of cloud following the King. Upward and apast starry hosts,

Next Dr. Talmage brought his hearers

ing grace invites us to mount and ride with Him! THE CORNER ON JUTE BAGGING. What the Master of the State Grange Ha

who through condescending and uplift.

To the Patrons of Husbandry South Carolina.—I have watched with a great deal of interest the discussions as to the best means to defeat the speculators in their corner in jute bagging, by that they are cristaline bowers, that which all cotton producers are forced to pay nearly double this season, for bagging, what the same article brought last season, and am induced to suggest a few thoughts to the members of the Grange throughout the State. I certainly would be glad to see the Grange oppose by every available means this iniquitous combination, and adopt every and all substitutes for covering cotton that can be used, and while this is Grange principles, to co-operate and solidly fight against everything that is calculated to e detrimental to the farmer's interest it is equally our duty to direct these efforts intelligently, so that we may accomplish our purpose and not be the sufferers thereby.

It seems to me that there is very little elief for the farmers for this season. The manufactories have sold all their bagging to the speculators, and they have sold and made their profits out of both at morning and evening when the sum rises and sets, Dr. Talmage congeneral thing the merchants have already such a hold upon the farmer that soon as it is gathered from the field. mer sea, the wheels dripping with the at present prices and hold back his cot- ered the preamble and resolutions which in weight, his interest secount will be same. increased, and most probably get a less farmers to cover their cotton with any substitute that will not be merchantable covering, such as is prescribed by the different cotton exchanges, or that will producer.

If we can use any closely-woven, light strong material, well covered with extra bands, at a cheaper cost than bagging, or when Patrons live adjacent to facto ries where their cotton will be accepted packed otherwise than in jute bagging, then I would advise such covering. When we can induce our Southern mills to He rides forth in that black chariot manufacture some strong cotton matepestilence and earthquake, and famine rial, suitable for covering cotton cheapand hurricane and woe attend Him. er than jute bagging, and then the Then let the earth tremble. Then let members of the Grange and all cotton nations pray. Again and again He has producers unite and give such mill or ridden forth in that chariot of black mills their entire patronage, upon conclouds, across England and France, and dition that such mills will never enter Italy and Russia and America, and over into an unjust combination, nor allow all nations. That which men took for speculators to do so, against the farmthe sound of cannonading at Sebastopol, ers, then it seems to me we will have the law and to carry out its provisions, of the black chariot of the Almighty. cotton could be utilized in this way to elector and be a sure guarantee against the power of speculators the farmers are, and we should now make every out for anything. Under one wheel of effort to place ourselves in such a condithat chariot Babylon was crushed and tion as to be able to resist similar com-

Fraternally yours, W. K. Thompson, Master State Grange of S. C. SHE DIED OF JOY.

Pretty Seraphine Roth Expires Two Hour After Being Proposed To.

aunt's apartments at No. 306 East Fiftysecond street. The physicians say she suffrage. There is not only perfect died of heart disease, but the real cause freedom voting, but the amplest proof her death is thought to have been sudden joy, brought on by finding herself engaged to be married to an est the responsibility resting upon me to pretimable young man who had been court- serve, to the best of my ability, the purity ing her for many months.

The story of Seraphine's life is a sad one. She was born in New Orleans Commissioners of Election in the several twenty three years ago and lived there counties, men of such known jutelligence, twenty-three years ago and lived there until eight months ago, when her mother died. Then she came to this ism as will give all the people o city to live with her aunt. She soon formed the acquaintance of a young and fairest expression of their will. man, who became very attentive to her and frequently visited her at her aunt's house. Their friendship ripened into a I am sure that they will not only discharge more tender feeling, and on Tuesday faithfully, but the responsibilities of which afternoon her sweetheart called on her they will justly appreciate.

I have thus frankly and succinctly

She blushingly accepted his offer, and stated the main considerations that will he promised to call later to make ar- guide my action in the appointment of rangements for the ceremony. After he had gone her heart began to flutter, and from bringing to your attention, in this for a short time she seemed to be tread- connection, the fact that your committee for a short time she seemed to be tread-1 blue ton, the last that your committee ing on air. Then she became ill and an scarcely be said to represent an organized down thinking it would pass away. Ized party, as the comatose condition of lay down, thinking it would pass away. But the illness never left her, for two hours later she was dead. Her sudden joy at her sweetheart's proposal had

killed her. The coroner was notified, and yester day Dr. Jenkins held an autopsy and pronuanced her death due to heart disease. The young lady's father has having at the coming elections the fullest opportunity of expressing their will through been notified, and the funeral will be delayed until he arrives here.

The roses from the wild rose trees Upon the grass are falling. And geese in happy argosies Fly southward, wildly calling. Upon the top rail of the fence The squirrels madly chatter, And in the forest, deep and dense, The chestnuts gayly patter; And Mary Jane will soon commence

To make the buckwheat batter. The first boy-cot-Cain's little bed, A VERY GOOD ANSWER.

Governor Richardson's Reply to a Remarkable Request from the Republican

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 27, 1888. To His Excellency John P. Richardson Governor of South Carolina. SIR: At a meeting of the Executive South Carolina, held in the city of Columbia on the above date, this committee was appointed to wait on you in person and present for your consideration and action he following preamble and resolution: Whereas a general election will be held on the 6th of next November, at which time candidates for electors and Congressmen will be voted for by the people; and whereas the whole election machinery-Commissioners of Election, managers, clerks, etc.-with the exception of Georgetown county, being entirely in the hands of much displeasure at seeing in print such the dominant party in South Carolina, has misleading matters as is found in the been produ ive of the suppression of a

s by virtue of a vastly pre nber, we think it would be ponderin mple justice, and in the out an a all and nonest election tion be granted to the arty; therefore, Be it r ed, That it is the sense of

nittee that His Excellency, John P. Bichardson, Governor of South Carolina, be waited on and requested to appoint at least one Republican Comissioner of Election in each county, and, through them, one Republican for electors and Congressmen through out the State; and whereas in the the topics touched in the misleading Seventh Congressional District of South Carolina, (known as the "Black District") which was set apart by Democratic legislators for the Republicans, but which has been invaded by the Democrats, and an almost solemnly imentirely of Democrats:

interest of fair play and an honest elecion, and in the name of 150,000 people, o accord us representation in the management of the approaching election. Resolved, That we ask this as American citizens and representatives of one their knees and forcing them to recogof the great parties of this republic, believing that we are entitled to it as an act of simple justice.

E. M. BRAYTON, THOS. E. MILLER, STEPHEN A. SWAILS. THOS A. SAYON.

GOVERNOR RICHARDSON'S REPLY. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA. S. C., Sept. 28, '88. o E. M. Brayton, Thos. E. Miller, Stephen A. Swails, Thos. A. Saxon, G. E. Herriott, Committee on the Part of the Executive Committee of the Republican Party:

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully considmagnificence? Have you from the top ton seems to me to be unwise, for he in behalf, as you claim, of the Republiof Ben Lomond, or the Cordilleras, or thereby withholds from his creditor for can party of South Credina, ou yesthe Berkshire hills, seen the day pillowed a time at least what is justly due him, terday presented for my consideration and this will not reduce the price of and action, as will as the remarks made bagging, but certainly will come a great by Mr. Thomas Miller, a member of men entirely poor and extremely igno-

> price for his cotton. Then again for the at which I have arrived, it would answer no good purpose that I can perceive to expose what must be so evident to those thoroughly acquainted with the condition of parties in this State-the fallaciinjure the staple will entail a loss on the ous statements of the one and the unfarmer, for all reclamations will most sound reasoning of the other. It will be certainly be paid by none except the sufficient simply to say that in my judgment a departure from the wisely lished methods and principles upon which these appointments are made would endanger the perfectly free, fair and peaceful elections—the professed object of your desire—that are the proud

> Democratic rule in this State. It may, with great truth, be said that only faithful expression of the popular will, which it is their sole mission to elicit. No machinery, however perfect, can accomplish a result so essential to representative government without the instrumentality of agents, both intelligent enough to thoroughly understand gained that relief that is now out of our and of that high probity of character reach. I think the cheaper grades of that will command the confidence of the advantage both to the mills and the the evil and corrupt practices once so consumers. The present state of things dominant in this State. Those discertainly convinces us how utterly in graceful scenes and unscrupulous manipulations of elections so confessedly prevalent during the days of Republican rule, are now, happily, things of the past, and can never return under the benignant sway of Democratic principles, to curse and blast with horrors the peaceful, prosperous course of all the

> people of South Carolina.
>
> To the eternal honor of our State and the Democratic party, it can now be said that our elections are the freest and fairest in the world, and that not a single citizen of hers, no matter what his rank, color or condition, can, under her Only two days ago pretty Seraphine just and equal laws, impartially administered as they are, be by any perversion life and hope. Now she lies dead at her or intimidation debarred at the polls from the free and full exercise of his tection afforded the voter.

I shall, therefore, with a deep sense of of the ballot so happily restored in this State, appoint to the important position of high character and unquestioned patriot Carolina the confident assurance of having in the coming elections the fullest, freest To these boards will be entrusted the designation of precinct managers, a duty

these election boards, but I cannot refrain the remnant of the Republicans in this State for many years past would surely justify the non-recognition of alleged rights and consequences so urgently demanded and strongly asserted by you. I will only add that the whole people of South Carolina—every voter within her border—can eataly age in the absolute segurance of sately rest in the absolute assurance of the constitutional and American method of

a perfectly free ballot and fair count. Respectfully, J. P. RICHARDSON, Governor.

A liking for candy when it is satisfied by an unlimited supply is found to last just protected country of Europe? one week. A new girl at a candy store, who has received permission to eat as much as she likes, does not eat half so much the to the wages of their operatives? Do they second day as she does the first; on the third she devorts even less, and at the end of of a week her appetite for candy is exhasted.

I third she devorts even less, and at the end of of a week her appetite for candy is exhasted.

N. Y. World.

ANSWER TO FRED DOUGLASS. Republicans are Not the Owners of the

and

Colored Vote. (From the New York Star

The letter addressed to the voters of the country, signed Frederick Douglass of the District of Columbia, Robert Smalls of South Carolina, John R. Lynch of Mississippi and other prominent colored men, has excited much indignation among many of their race. While the letter is addressed to the people of the country at large, it is wholly an appeal to the colored men, and contains many gross misrepresentations which are uttered for the purpose of misleading the members of that race and stealing their votes from Cleveland and Thur

Among others who have expres much displeasure at seeing in print such address referred to is Hon. Charles H. J. Taylor, ex-Minister to Liberia, and one of the three negroes who are members of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Taylor is one of the few representtive men of his race who object to the misnomer "colored men." He holds that the term carries with it no distinction of race and believes that it should be obliterated rom our anthropological vocabulary.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat from conviction, and has possibly given more attention to the welfare of his race than either Fredrick Douglass or Blanche K. manager at each of the voting precincts Bruce. He is certainly a man of rare intellect and well capable of speaking on screed signed by Mr. Douglass and the eleven others. Mr. Taylor is in the city at the present time, and was seen by the Star reporter yesterday. When asked his opinion of the letter, he said:

"I regard it as most unfortunate for plied pledge broken and the free will of the Republicans at this time. While it its electors stifled by the partisan actions is intended to whip the negroes into line, of boards of election officers composed it falls short of its purpose and goes to show that the Democratic negroes are Therefore, we respectfully and earn- not only giving the Republicans much estly appeal to your Excellency, in the concern now, but have done so for some time past. It proves that the negroes are no longer united. Negro Democrats are everywhere congratulating themselves on being able to bring all the negroes of Republican prominence to

nize the division they represent.
"I intend in a few days to publish full and complete reply to all of the arguments contained in Mr. Douglass' letter as to why the negroes should vote the Republican ticket. I candidly believe that any intelligent negro who has heretofore been in doubt as to how to vote will conclude, after reading this Republican screed, to vote the Democratic ticket.

"I shall not deny that there are outrages in the South; I shall not deny the unpleasant state of things reported as existing between the races, by Republican politicians, but I shall charge that party which removed the political disabilities of the front men in the Rebellion with each and every outrage. If negroes have been killed on account of I the murderers are Republicans. The party heretofore posing as the especial friend of the negro ought to have known, and I believe did know, that to invest ignorance must always fall under in any

contest with wealth and intelligence. "The question of color and race has nothing at all to do with it. Let the negroes and the white men of the South change position, not in color, but in wealth and intelligence, and the negro would dominate just as the white man does to-day. I have an idea that if reports were coming North that the negroes were killing the white people, instead of vice versa, old Yankees who havn't seen their muskets since the war would polish them up and rush to the rescue. "If Mr. Douglass and the other signers

of this letter tell the negroes that in this honest elections are the true tests of election the election of Harrison is of consciously or unconsciously they send forth a falsehood. I fail to see what more power Mr. Harrison will possess to right the wrongs of the negroes of the South than did Mr. Hayes, Mr. Garfield or Mr. Arthur."

William E. Gross, president, and George W. Broome, secretary of the Cleveland League, an association of colored campaign clubs, have addressed a letter to Rev. William B. Derrick, inviting him to a public discussion on the political questions of the day with a man they will select of their own race. Mr. Derrick is the recognized leader and orator of the Republican voters of New

The gentlemen who send him the challenge express the opinion that it would be well to have the colored voters of New York understand the real questions they are to vote upon in the coming election, and express the hope that Mr. Derrick will agree to submit the issues to the colored men of New York, that they may be able to judge of them in-

Hygienic View of Baldness.

A physician recently expressed himself on the subject of bald heads, stating as his opinion that baldheaded people die sooner than those who have a good head of hair. In many cases they take cold easily, and go off with pnoumonia or contract consumption or chronic bronchitis. The doctor urges all baldheaded men to wear a skull-cap at all times, as wigs are unfashionable, contending that if the hair were not intended as a protection to man he would have been created without any. He has noted many cases of pneumonia, and, where the patient is a male over forty years old, the proportion is over one-half in favor of being baldheaded. Bald heads are one of the signs of a state of civilization including ease, luxury and high living, but also point to physical degeneration of the race. Those who are bald should adopt the skull-cap or other protection

Questions for Workers.

If high tariffs make high wages, why have the workingmen of this countrythose in the "protected" industries most of all-been compelled to strike for better wages thousands of times during the last Why, if the tariff protects, has labor found it necessary to organize for self-pro-

tection? Why are wages lower in the so-called protected industries-mining, mills, manufactories, etc.-than in other forms of

skilled labor-carpenters, masons, printers, Why are wages the lowest in the most world-China, Russia and Spain-and higher in free-trade England than in any What section of the tariff law constraint protected manufacturers to add the tariff Constitution.

INTERESTING TO POTATO GROWERS. A Man Who Started Out to Make Seven Hundred Bushels to the Acre-How he

(From the New York Sun) Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the Rural New Yorker, conducts an experimental farm in the interest of his paper at River Edge, N. J. Here he has grown and tested all manner of farm crops and garden plants, and conducted many experiments in the way of different methods of cultivation. Of recent years he has obtained unusually large yields of potatoes by a method of culture now known as the French system, and all of these large crops have been grown on a spe-cial plot of land which has been cropped with potatoes every year for the past twelve years. Last winter Mr. Carman wagered \$100 that he would raise potatoes this season, on a part of this special plot of ground, at the rate of more than 700 bushels to the acre, let the season be favorable or unfavorable. This was done

method now practiced by farmers. Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor of the Farm Journal of Philedelphia, accepted the wager for \$50, the loser to pay the money to some charity to be named by the judges. The contest plot of land is it to be filled to the top with with Spanlevel and the soil loamy, inclined to ish doubloons bearing the date of 1526. clayey, very good, apparently, and well Overjoyed at the discovery, I fell to drained. During the past twelve years speculating upon how to remove the it has received occasional dressings of gold, and gave but little thought as to barnyard manue, averaging about four tons a year per acre: also liberal supplies tons a year per scre: also liberal supplies being there. On leaving Galena for of "potato fertilizer," say at the rate of New California I had purchased a good-1,200 pounds per acre a year. Now and sized, strongly-built skiff in which again lime, kainit, raw-bone flour, and transport my tools, provisions and other wood ashes in limited quanity have also been applied.

to show the possibilities of profitable

potato culture by the French system,

and its superiority over the ordinary

In the French system the drills are opened in the form of treches 15 inches wide, and not in the way of simple furrows, as we usually prepare ground for potato planting. In this case the trenches are opened 15 inches wide and 0 inches deep and 3 feet apart, measuring from middle to middle. Potato fertilizer at the rate of 880 pounds to the acre, was then strewn in the bottom of the trenches, about two inches deep of at the rate of 440 lbs. to the acre, was loons, receiving in exchange an equiva-sown in the trenches, which were then lent in American gold amounting in the filled up level. The sulphur was used aggregate to \$390,000. Purchasing as a prevention against wire worm, which, English, French, and German exchange as a prevention against wire worm, which. Mr. Carman asserts, is the cause of scrab with my money, I took passage for on the potatoes in his soil. The sets Liverpool on the first European-bound were mostly medium-sized potatoes cut vessel, and after sojourning a while in in halves, each half having two or three my native town of Truro, I determined good eyes. Summer care consisted in on spending the rest of my days in keeping the ground clean. The drills were not hilled up, but kept level. fying an ambition which had been my Shallow cultivation was practised. Paris green and plaster were used against

Mr. Carman's theory about these trenches is that they conserve moisture and supply a yielding medium in which the tubes form and grow with little resistance, while the roots may penetrate at will the more compact soil between loss to the farmer. His cotton will lose your committee, in advocacy of the rant with the right of suilrage, to conduct soil between the trenches. Again, the rain penetrates was to make targets of the former for the trenches readily, and is not shed to the guns of the latter. Poverty and either side as in the old system of hilling up. The water goes at once to where it it is most needed.

The contest plot was planted on April 20. Three kinds of seedlings raised by Mr. Carman himself, and numbered respectively 2, 3 and 4 were grown. These were set out in rows 33 feet long. Of No. 2 only one row was planted, and of Nos. 3 and 4 two rows of each were planted, the five rows in all making one eighty-eighth part of an acre, or one row the four hundred and fortieth part of an acre, and so the crop was computed. The potatoes were dug yesterday in the presence of a committee of responsible gentlemen and expert judges, who measured the land and weighed the pure government, and constitute the only faithful expression of the popular one time for the election of Lincoln, pounds to the bushel. The row of No. 2 yielded at the enormous rate of 1,076 bushels per acre, one row of the No. 3 at the rate of 298, and the other row at the rate of 243 bushels per acre, and one row of No. 4 produced at the rate of 683, and the other at the rate of 605 bushels per acre, or all five rows combined at the rate of 533 bushels of potatoes per acre. So Mr. Carman lost his

> This shortcoming, however, is partly attributed to the lateness of the spring, caused by the long continuance of the snow of the blizzard on the ground, the cold, wet May, and an unprecedented severe attack of cucumber flex beetles upon the potato vines in July and August, the vines of No. 3 having been completely killed by this insect pest as early as the first of August. Mr. man has used Paris green extended with plaster, hellebore and water, buchach powder and water, and Gishurst compound as insecticides in the case of these cucumber-flea beetles, but without the least apparent benefit.

Specific Education. Mr. Vanderbilt pays his cook ten thouand dollars a year, my boy, which is a great deal more than you and I earn-or at least it is a great deal more than we get-because he can cook. That is all. Presumably because he can cook better than any other man in America. That is all. If Monsieur Sauceangravi could cook tolerably well, and shoot a little, and speak three languages tolerably well, and keep books fairly, and sing some, and could preach a fair sort of a sermon, and knew something about horses, and could telegraph a little, and could do light porter's work, and could read proof tolerably, could do plain house and sign painting, and could help on a threshing machine, and knew enough about law to practice in the justices' courts of the Kicapoo Township, and had once run for the Legislature, and knew how to weigh hay, he wouldn't get ten thousand dollars a year for it. these changing voters are but a fraction He gets that just because he knows how of the whole number in process of to cook, and it wouldn't make a cent's difference in his salary if he thought the world was flat, and that it went around its orbit on wheels. There's nothing like knowing your business clear through, my boy, from withers to hock, whether you know anything else or not. What's the good of knowing everything? Only the sophomores are omniscient.-

Out of the Race.

Poor Brother Blaine. This is an off year for him, and, unless signs fail, this is the last of him as a political power. The Republicans are tired of him and the Democrats wouldn't have him. His race is about run, and while it is true that he was neck behind at last, and has now fallen back of the distance pole. Like Fraudy Hayes, he should take himself into a hennery, where he can brood over his downfall.—Atlanta

The price of patent leather is going up. This may take the shine off some men,

FINDING A CHEST OF GOLD

NO, 11.

Remarkable Story by an English Miner-He Finds in a Cave an Iron-Bound Chest Holding Nearly a Million of Dollars

A man named Alexander Stanhope who has returned to Galena (Illinois) after an absence of thirty-one years spent in travel, tells the following story of how he found a fortune: "I came to Galena in 1847, having emigrated in that year from Truro, England, after the death of both of my parents and all my near relatives. I became a miner and began the exploration of a natural draft at the foot of the precipous bluff now known as New California. After working industriously for two weeks, I suddenly broke into a large cave, the vaulted roof of which was decorated with stalactite and spar, the latter glistening in the light of

my lamp like a million diamonds,
"While standing, spellbound, at the mouth of the cave, I noticed, a short distance to the right, inside the cavern, shelving of rock, jutting out probably three feet from the wall and about breast high from the floor, upon the top of which rested what proved to be, on examination, a large iron-bound chest of oak, the lid of which was secured by a cariously-shaped padlock of brass. With the aid of my pick and gad I broke open the chest, and to my amazement I found the phenomenal circumstances of its mining outlit to that place, which is

accessible all the way by water. "Without lengthy forethought I decided to transfer the treasure to my boat, and, as soon as that was accomplish ed, to set out for New Orleans, where I could advantageously dispose of it. began, accordingly, with great expedi-tionsness, lest I should be disturbed by inquisitive newcomers, to carry the plan into execution, and succeeded that night in conveying the gold to my skiff, where I deposited it safely in two strong lockers loose soil drawn in over this, and all which formed the seats in the forward mixed together by a swing a Hexaminer and stern ends of the boat. On the hoe along in the trench. The potato sets following morning, after effectually were then planted a foot apart. Two banking up the mouth of the draft, I inches of soil was drawn in over the sets, set out upon my voyage, which I accomand potato fertilizer, at the rate of 80 plished in exactly three weeks, with but pounds to the acre, strewn over this and | few unpleasant adventures during the mixed as before. Also powdered sulphur, trip. At New Orleans I sold my doub-

wandering about the world, thus grafi-

iondes: dream from my early boyhood. The draft in which Stanhope found the 1876, when two Irish proprietors-one of them, Tom Shannon-broke into the cave, after several years of fruitless search for an "opening," and took out of it a large fortune in mineral. The chest which contained the doubloons secured by Stanhope was found by Shannon, and occasioned unbounded surprise and no little speculation as to how it got there. The mystery has, of course, never been solved; but it is believed by Stanhope that the chest of treasure was stolen by some of De Soto's soldiers at the time he discovered and explored the Mississippi, and was secreted in the cave, the entrance to which had been blocked up by the alluvial deposits and changes

of upward of 300 years.

The novel election inquiry which the Pimes recently instituted through its country correspondents calls for a second nstallment to-day, bringing the pubished answers up to a total of about 120 from 107 counties of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. These answers have been accompanied by others to a number almost if not quite as great, which could not be published because not complying with the conditions of the circular letter of instructions. The names were wanted of voters who are this year known to be changing their politics, with personal reasons for the change, and where this information was not given no mere estimate of changes in bulk could be accepted in place of it. The 788 printed names constitute a record that is something more than a mere "straw." Their votes in 884 and their promised votes this year appear to contrast as follows:

In the shifting of the places that involves each one of these Mr. Cleveland loses all he had (292) and recruits a new following of 404; Mr. Harrison has now not one of Blaine's 455 votes, and even the St. John and Butler lines of four years ago are dispersed. It is a curious showing and so wholly unlike what men are familiar with in the construction of the usual election returns that the figures may seem confusing. For in this comparison there are no "gains" or "losses" as those terms are accepted in politics. Every vote has been a "loss' and every vote becomes a "gain." It would be almost impossible to estimate what percentage of relation these 788 changing voters bear to the whole vote in the communities where they reside. but if the returns of correspondents which could not be published in the Times mean anything, they indicate that change and whose name is legion. It would be a surprise amounting almost to a relief if we might sometime have election returns, if only for once, from a part of the United States, or even from one State, that passed out of the reach or range of ordinary effect, and if one such is now in process of preparation anywhere in these Northwestern States the Times will be glad to contribute to its general effectiveness.-Chicago

There are about twenty millions of working people in this country, and only about one in every thirteen of them find employ ment in highly protected industries, and they get lower sverage wages than those who are at work in the unprotected indus tries. Does high protection protect, then? Yes, it protects-but not labor or wages. It protects the capitalists, like Carnegie, and makes their exorbitant profits solid .- Boson Globe.

Why are cats the poets of the lower animals? Because they cultivate the mews.